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MED SURG ATI ADVANCED FINAL EXAM /ATI MED SURG ADVANCED FINAL PROCTORED 2023-2024 ACTUAL EXAM 350 QUESTIONS AND CORRECT DETAILED ANSWERS|ALREADY GRADED A+

A patient is admitted to the emergency department with severe fatigue and confusion. Laboratory studies are done. Which laboratory value will require the most immediate action by the nurse?

a. Arterial blood pH is 7.32.

b. Serum calcium is 18 mg/dL.

c. Serum potassium is 5.1 mEq/L.

d. Arterial oxygen saturation is 91%. - ANSWER- ANS: B

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Rationale:The serum calcium is well above the normal level and puts the patient at risk for cardiac dysrhythmias. The nurse should initiate cardiac monitoring and notify the health care provider. The potassium, oxygen saturation, and pH are also abnormal, and the nurse should notify the healthcare provider about these values as well, but they are not immediately life threatening.

A patient comes to the clinic complaining of frequent, watery stools for the past2 days. Which action should the nurse take first?

a. Obtain the baseline weight.

b. Check the patient's blood pressure.

c. Draw blood for serum electrolyte levels.

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d. Ask about extremity numbness or tingling. - ANSWER- ANS: B

Because the patient's history suggests that fluid volume deficit may be a problem, assessment for adequate circulation is the highest priority. The other actions are also appropriate, but are not as essential as determining the patient's perfusion status.

After receiving change-of-shift report, which patient should the nurse assess first?

a. Patient with serum potassium level of 5.0 mEq/L who is complaining of abdominal cramping

b. Patient with serum sodium level of 145 mEq/L who has a dry mouth and is askingfor a glass of water

c. Patient with serum magnesium level of 1.1 mEq/L who has tremors and hyperactive deep tendon reflexes

d. Patient with serum phosphorus level of 4.5 mg/dL who has multiple soft tissue calcium-phosphate precipitates - ANSWER- ANS: C

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Rationale:The low magnesium level and neuromuscular irritability suggest that the patient may be at risk for seizures. The other patients have mild electrolyte disturbances or symptoms that require action, but they are not at risk for life-threatening complications.

An older adult patient who is malnourished presents to the emergency department with a serum protein level of 5.2 g/dL. The nurse would expect which clinical manifestation?

a. Pallor

b. Edema

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c. Confusion

d. Restlessness - ANSWER- ANS: B

Rationale:The normal range for total protein is 6.4 to 8.3 g/dL. Low serum protein levels cause a decrease in plasma oncotic pressure and allow fluid to remain in interstitial tissues, causing edema. Confusion, restlessness, and pallor are not associated with low serum protein levels.

A 38-year-old female is admitted for an elective surgical procedure. Which information obtained by the nurse during the preoperative assessment is most important to report to the anesthesiologist before surgery?

a. The patient's lack of knowledge about postoperative pain control measures

b. The patient's statement that her last menstrual period was 8 weeks previously

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c. The patient's history of a postoperative infection following a prior cholecystectomy

d. The patient's concern that she will be unable to care for her children postoperatively - ANSWER- ANS: B

Rationale:This statement suggests that the patient may be pregnant, and pregnancy testing is needed before administration of anesthetic agents. Although the other data may also be communicated with the surgeon and anesthesiologist, they will affect postoperative care and do not indicate a need for further assessment before surgery

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The nurse is preparing to witness the patient signing the operative consent form when the patient says, "I do not really understand what the doctor said." Which action is best for the nurse to take?

a. Provide an explanation of the planned surgical procedure.

b. Notify the surgeon that the informed consent process is not complete.

c. Administer the prescribed preoperative antibiotics and withhold any ordered sedative medications.

d. Notify the operating room staff that the surgeon needs to give a more complete explanation of the procedure. - ANSWER- ANS: B

Rationale:The surgeon is responsible for explaining the surgery to the patient, and the nurse should wait until the surgeon has clarified the surgery before having the patient sign the consent form. The nurse should communicate directly with the surgeon about the consent form rather than asking other staff to pass on the message. It is not within the nurse's legal scope of practice to explain the surgical procedure. No preoperative medications should be administered until the patient understands the surgical procedure and signs the consent form.

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A patient who has diabetes and uses insulin to control blood glucose has been NPO since midnight before having a knee replacement surgery. Which action should the nurse take?

a. Withhold the usual scheduled insulin dose because the patient is NPO.

b. Obtain a blood glucose measurement before any insulin administration.

c. Give the patient the usual insulin dose because stress will increase the blood glucose.

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